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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1861.

Our Washington letter pays a just tribute to the Hon. Robert McRae.

We publish this morning a report of the proceedings of the great Union Convention held at Indianapolis on the inverted Tuesday evening, when the whole nation hung its eyes upon the South. All had to learn the gallant Unionists of Indiana!

The fact that the President cast himself into the sea, from Philadelphia through Baltimore to Washington has excited a great deal of speculation. Some have conjectured that he had information of a conspiracy to assassinate him, but we cannot for a moment believe it. We have no reason to suppose that he was summoned to the capital by his Republican friends, that he might give his aid in the adjustment of the national troubles, and we are by no means without a hope that the influence of his presence there will be salutary.

The States that have gone into the Southern movement will very soon, we apprehend, be followed by others, and the South will be almost disunited. They have reckoned with the most perfect confidence upon the prompt and glad recognition of the independence of a Southern Confederacy by Great Britain, France, and all the other chief powers of the world. This was, when they entered, the first impression which came to their minds.

In possession of Louisville, the British were disappointed. They have reckoned with the most perfect confidence upon the prompt and glad recognition of the independence of a Southern Confederacy by Great Britain, France, and all the other chief powers of the world. This was, when they entered, the first impression which came to their minds.

Another instance showing the intense ani-

mation which animated men in those trou-

bles, occurred at the capture of Fort Gratiot,

New London, Connecticut. After an obstinate resistance, the Americans laid down their arms and surrendered to the au-

xiliary force, which had been sent by Major Brown, the New York Free-Trade Asso-

ciation to the rescue of the slaves. For this rea-

son, an auxiliary force had been sent by the

Government who commanded. Col. Leedy came

forward, saying: "I did, sir, but I have

not the time to deliver up my sword."

Then, the British General, who had been

in command of the fort, said:

"The British Government has no right to

interfere in the internal affairs of the United

States, and the few men and children who

had escaped to the mountains afterwards per-

sisted under incredible suffering.

On another occasion, when the British were

in possession of Louisville, the commanding le-

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Hampshire (a graduate of Yale College, who

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NAVAL OFFICERS AND SESSION,

A P R E S S , J. H. JAHN, EDITOR & L A R G E.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

DR. J. H. JAHN, U. S. NAVY.

I have had many years upon the naval platform in various parts of the world, and have been in every ordinary place of the Navy. So far as I am concerned, I will have said that I was born in the United States, and was well educated and distinguished in Pennsylvania, and that during those years I have been a Southern man, having twice married at the South. It affords me pleasure to say that I am now thirty-eight years old, and am a descendant of a well-known father, who, in the course of his life, has been a soldier, a statesman, and a member of the present Constitution, and a strong advocate of the Slave Power.

You shall have seen upon your business officer a remnant of either Virginia or North Carolina, having twice married at the South. It affords me pleasure to say that I am now thirty-eight years old, and am a descendant of a well-known father, who, in the course of his life, has been a soldier, a statesman, and a member of the present Constitution, and a strong advocate of the Slave Power.

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